

DEATH IN A TORNADO.

LIFE AND PROPERTY DESTROYED
IN ST. LOUIS.

Sudden Storm Wrecks Many Buildings
in Exposition City, Then Crosses River
into Illinois—Woman Killed in Her
Home in Venice.

A storm which assumed the proportions of a small tornado swept over a block and a half of the residence district of North St. Louis Friday, causing the death of one person, the slight injury of probably fifty, and damaged property to the extent of \$100,000. The storm then jumped across the Mississippi River into Illinois, near Venice, where one person was killed and ten injured and considerable property damage done. Trees were blown down and a number of houses unroofed. Mrs. M. C. Beal, of Venice, Ill., was killed by the falling debris of her home, which was blown to pieces. John Ellington, at St. Louis, was killed in the destruction of part of the Madison Cooper Works.

Breaks Without Warning.

The storm which broke over St. Louis without warning was preceded by a shower earlier in the day, but there had been no rain in North St. Louis. The sky had cleared and its atmosphere had become murky and hot when a dark cloud approached from the southwest. Suddenly an arm seemed to shoot to the ground like a gigantic cable, twisting and turning. The end touched the ground at Nineteenth and Angelou streets and swept along Angelou for ten blocks, then turned north and swept three blocks along Broadway, when it jumped eight blocks northeast to the foot of Bremen street and the river, where considerable property along the river front was injured.

The tornado then jumped to about the middle of the river and encountered a ferry boat, which was turned and tossed about, but was not sunk. Leaving the ferry, the storm struck the Illinois shore near Madison, where it demolished several dwellings, the Liederkreis Hall, and blew down a portion of the Madison Cooper works, killing John Ellington. Severe damage was done also to buildings in Granite City, which adjoins Madison, and a number of persons were injured, but none seriously.

Trolley Car Is Buried.

A Broadway trolley car containing eleven passengers was buried under six telegraph poles which crashed into the top and wrecked the car. The passengers had a remarkable escape from injury, and only the motorman received slight bruises.

The roof and one-half of the top story of Sommers Bros' Tailoring Manufacturing Company's establishment were blown away. Probably the heaviest loss suffered by a single concern was at the Niedringhaus rolling mill. The big smokestack was blown down and half the plant was demolished, entailing estimated damage of \$25,000. Six employees were injured in this plant. Part of the roof and two cupolas were blown from the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel. The side of the Backus Store and Range Company plant was blown in.

A concert was in progress in Festival Hall, at the Exposition, during the heavy thunder storm in the evening, when suddenly there was a flash of lightning, and immediately all the lights went out. A panic was only prevented by a woman's voice barking the strains of "America," the others joining in. Other familiar songs followed, and the audience left the building singing, but without excitement. In the Chinese village, on the Pike, 800 Chinamen, just arrived, were being watched over by immigration officers temporarily when the storm struck. The celestials became panic stricken, and the officers were forced to draw revolvers to subdue the excitement. Lightning struck near by, and one Chinaman was severely shocked, while another jumped from the roof of the building and broke his arm. The band stand in the Plaza at St. Louis was struck by lightning and was burned.

THE WORLD'S NOTABLES

It takes great interest in the Russo-Japanese war.

Martin Hume, novelist, writes equally good stories in Spanish as in English.

M. Caesar Decock, the oldest and one of the greatest of Belgian painters, is dead at 81.

Kubelik, Bohemian pianist, is said to have made over \$500,000 in the last three years.

Pope Pius wants to reduce the allowance or income of the cardinals, but his wish may be defeated by the opposition.

M. Turc, an engineer in the French navy, has devised a new form of craft with the idea of minimizing the pitch and roll of ocean vessels.

Vice President Velasco of the republic of Salvador is on a vacation trip in the United States.

Sarasate is 60 years old now, and has played on the same violin since he was 12 years of age.

Russia has lost one of her most learned astronomers in the death of Theodore Brodtkhin.

No explorer before Stanley found exploring a lucrative vocation. He left nearly \$1,000,000.

Gabriele d'Annunzio only gives his autograph when the one who solicits it buys a copy of his works.

George Frederick Watts, the English artist who died recently, rarely worked from a living subject.

Undoubtedly the oldest living poet is Coline Wallace of Oughterard, Ireland. He is 105 years of age.

Mary Queen of Scots, although she left but one child, has descendants in every country in Europe.

The late George Frederick Watts always made the ethical value and influence of pictures was greater than that of poems and lectures.

St. Paul Dupuy, editor of La Petit Presse, which has the largest circulation of any paper in the world, is visiting the United States.

EVILS OF THE PRESS

The automobile with all its perils seems to be less fatal than the bathing suit.—New York World.

Don't gamble on the price of meat unless you are in a position to hold the steaks.—Philadelphia Record.

Do you remember the time, long long ago, when you ate breakfast—floodless breakfasts?—Kansas City World.

Whoever else is mentioned in John D. Rockefeller's will, it is reasonably sure that Miss Ida Tarbell isn't.—Boston Globe.

The wild men at the World's Fair show a capacity for civilization. They terminate all functions with feasts.—St. Louis Republic.

Since the hot weather began objections to the wearing apparel of the Igorrotes at St. Louis has given place to envy.—Omaha Bee.

Jacob S. Coxey is reported to be rich. When he gets into his automobile he is more in favor of good roads than ever.—Washington Star.

It will be interesting to watch for any change in the mortality rate in Boston as a result of the plagues' strike.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

With two fierce equestrians racing for the Presidency, there seems to be a pretty fair prospect of sport this fall.—New York Evening Mail.

Two Philadelphia men were arrested for robbing slot machines. They should be liberated. Turn about is always fair play.—St. Louis Republic.

Scientists claim to have discovered the old-age microbe, but it is quite likely the germ will continue doing business at the same old stand.—Grand Rapids Herald.

If the Department of Commerce and Labor wishes to get a true idea of prices and the cost of living, let it consult the woman who does the marketing.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Many nations salt babies as soon as they are born. It is a pity some fresh adult Americans could not be subjected to the same salutary process.—Grand Rapids Herald.

Alfred Austin declares that "the worse poets are treated in this life the better it is for them." On this theory, Alfred certainly must have reached the acme of blessedness.—Los Angeles Times.

J. Pierpont Morgan speaks of retiring from active life. It must make some of the minor European potentates jealous to see how easy it is for a king of finance to abdicate.—Washington Star.

The people who hoped for a national theater are disappointed to discover that Mr. Carnegie is not out on a feverish chase for any project that is susceptible of endowment.—Washington Star.

If some of the distinguished officers of the United States army are correct in their beliefs, the enemy which captures conscripts of canned beef will have the worst of the engagement.—Omaha Bee.

The anti-American feeling in Russia is dying out since the St. Petersburg papers have been printing pictures of Secretary Hay with his whiskers uncombed. Another diplomatic triumph.—Washington Post.

The trouble with Grand Duke Boris appears to have been that he mistook General Kuropatkin's camp for a sort of a Newport and imagined that war is something of a social function.—Newark Evening News.

Panama now talks of disbanding its army. This would seem to be an easy matter. All that is necessary is to charter an omnibus and distribute the soldiers around at their several homes.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Postmasters' salaries in the smaller towns are raised whenever the business of the office increases. It is needless to say that the postmaster at Escopus will soon be entitled to a stiff increase.—Atlanta Journal.

A colored man at St. Joseph, who dropped a watermelon in order to rescue a child from being run over by a street car, has been mentioned as deserving a slice of the Carnegie hero fund.—Kansas City World.

The American Domestic League claims that it turns out fine cooks. Send their addresses along. This is not one of those cases where you should "hide your light under a bushel."—Newark Daily Advertiser.

Out in Lincoln, Neb., some butter has been found, said to be still good, which has hung in a well forty-two years. Stories like that just encourage the people who keep summer boarders.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The statement telegraphed from Newport that Harry Lehr is suffering from brain fog is puzzling. It is easy to understand where the fog came from, but where and when did Harry get the brain?—Kansas City Journal.

It is stated that 1,200 wires have been inclosed in a telephone cable two and one-half inches in diameter. Think of the sulphurous thoughts that might be engendered if all these lines were "busy" at once.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A two-headed girl was born in Cairo, Ill., the other day, but did not survive long. When one thinks that she might have lived and become an eclecologist, he understands just how kindly nature may be to the human race.—Newark Evening News.

The fact that they are having lots of trouble with a new reptile called the "cabbage snake" down in Tennessee is strong presumptive evidence that the moonshiners there are turning out an unusually potent brand of encouragement this season.—Newark News.

To his son's Bible class, on Sunday evening, John D. Rockefeller confided the information that, at the tender age of 7 years, he was taught to milk a cow. The art in milking a cow, as everyone knows, is to squeeze out all that there is.—Kansas City Star.

FREEDOM FOR EXILES.

Czar Issues Sweeping Manifesto on Day of Christening His Heir. The Czar Wednesday issued a lengthy manifesto on the occasion of the christening of the heir to the throne. The manifesto announces the following reforms:

Abolishes corporal punishment among the rural classes and for first offenses among the sea and land forces.

Remits arrears due the State for the purchases of land and other direct imposts.

Sets apart \$1,500,000 from the State funds for the purpose of forming an inalienable fund for the benefit of landless people of Finland.

Grants amnesty to those Finlanders who have emigrated without authorization.

Remits the fines imposed upon the rural and urban communes of Finland which refused to submit to military conscription in 1902 and 1903.

Remits the fines imposed upon the Jewish communes in the cases of Jews avoiding military service.

Provides for a general reduction in sentences for common law offenses.

The general effect of that part of the decree granting amnesty to political offenders will be felt from one end of the empire to the other, for there is not a district, or hardly a commune, that is not represented by an exile beyond the Ural mountains.

It would be hard to estimate the number of prisoners affected, but there are thousands of them, most of whom were sent away as a matter of public policy from the Muscovite standpoint, and comparatively few of them are charged with homicide—perhaps not 1 per cent. The reason for this is that the political homicide is usually punished capitally, and rarely reaches Siberia.

The usual allegation against a political agitator is that he is a suspicious person, or that he has conspired against the government, or that he has read and distributed seditious literature.

Many of the Siberian exiles who have, according to their respective grades, more or less freedom of action, will elect to remain on the farms which they have made fruitful, but, on the other hand, thousands will find their way back.

It is recalled that in 1856, after the Crimean war, the Czar, Alexander II,



CZAR NICHOLAS.

issued a similar manifesto, but at that time there was nothing like as many political offenders undergoing punishment. It may be that somewhere in the archives of the government there are records to show how many exiles there are, and where and how they are situated, but so far as the general public is concerned it can only guess at the number of beneficiaries of the manifesto.

Nicholas II. has always been credited with progressive ideas, held in leash to some extent by bureaucratic methods and the traditions of his house.

His grandfather initiated a liberal policy in 1856, a policy that reached its highest fruition in 1861 with the liberation of the serfs, and which would have culminated, if European statesmen think in the granting of a constitution to his people but for his death at the hands of Ruskoff, the bomb thrower, in 1881.

GOING BACK TO RUSSIA.

The Government Is Appealing to Subjects in America.

A slow but steady exodus of Russians and Russian Slaves out of the Pittsburgh district has set in. These men have been working as laborers in the mills, mines and coke fields. Twice a week special cars, and occasionally a special train, are run to accommodate the foreigners, many of them subjects of the Czar, who wish to go to New York and thence home. The Pennsylvania also carries a large number.

It is said that the Russian government is calling back all Russians who have not been naturalized to serve in the army. Special inducements are held out; in some cases the passage across the ocean is paid by the Russian government. It is said all Russians in the United States remaining subjects of the Czar must register with the Russian consuls, so the Russian government may call on them.

The Russian consuls in the various American cities are reported to have sent out agents to look up these people and induce them to return for military duty. But the Pittsburgh district is not the only field for this activity. In the West and the Northwest many Russians are employed on farms, and some of these, too, are turning their faces homeward.

Notes of Current Events.

Jacob Tugant, aged 70, an inmate of the soldiers' home at Hampton, Va., committed suicide upon being refused a drink of liquor.

The stockholders of the Wells-Fargo Company re-elected the retiring board of directors and the directors re-elected the former officers.

The commission appointed to select a site on the great lakes for a naval training station returned to Washington and will formulate a report.

Earl M. Shaw, 20, son of the Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed a clerk in the insolvent division of the Comptroller of Currency office.

Michael D. O'Leighan, a former race horse trainer, and Thomas Eagan, a racing stable attaché, were burned to death at Saratoga, N. Y., by an explosion of gasoline.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court at Wilmington, Del., against the Diamond Steel Company by counsel representing a large number of creditors.



HAVOC IN NORTHWEST

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO STRIKES ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Sixteen Lives Are Lost and Property Damage Amounting to More than \$3,000,000 Is Done—Two Theaters in Minnesota Capital Unroofed.

Sixteen known dead, scores injured and a property loss of \$2,000,000 is the story in brief of the storm, which swept down the Mississippi valley Saturday night and visited its fury upon St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Aside from its force, it was the most remarkable tornado which this section of the country has ever experienced. Two theaters were wrecked, while frail structures less than a block away were not injured. Huge office buildings were shorn of glass as though they had been made targets for siege guns. Two spans were swept from a bridge, leaving the remainder of the structure intact. The middle was cut out of a long freight shed as though planned and performed by trained workmen. All this by a storm which lasted less than thirty minutes.

Reports are that a large portion of the town of Waconia is wiped out. Four persons are known to have perished. Over two score are injured and it is feared many of these will die. The property loss there is enormous. Large factories, including the plant of the Minneapolis Sugar Beet Company, are in ruins. The depot of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad was blown from its foundation and destroyed. Numerous dwellings were wrecked. Waconia has a population of 400 and is located forty miles southwest of St. Paul.

Beginning at a point below Fort Snelling there is evidence that the storm struck with damaging effect. It came from the southwest and howling in its fury uprooted trees and demolished buildings in its pathway toward St. Paul.

It tore off two spans of the high bridge as completely as if they had been unbolted from the rest of the structure and carried away by workmen. The bridge connected with the high bluffs at West St. Paul and it is 150 feet above the river. This mass of steel was carried to the flats below, where flying steel girders and heavy planks fell on several small frame houses of the flat dwellers and crushed them completely. None of the occupants of these houses was hurt, as they saw the storm coming and took refuge in the caves in the hillsides.

St. Paul Theaters Crushed.

With a deafening roar and the hiss and splash of falling sheets of rain the storm struck St. Paul at the Washburn street bridge. Here were located, on opposite sides of the street, the Tivoli concert hall and Empire Theater, both of which were crowded. Both buildings stood on the edge of the bluff overlooking the river, with the sides open. When the buildings began to sway the audiences became panic stricken. Men and boys rushed over each other for the exits. The lights went out and the rapid lightning flashes illuminated a scene of pandemonium, which was intensified by the crash of glass and the tearing of timbers as the frame structures gave way before the tornado. Sections of the Tivoli roof were blown through the air and landed in Third street, a block distant.

Tin roofs on several buildings were rolled in bundles as one would roll a huge sheet of paper, and deposited in the street. Wires were torn down and part of the city was in darkness. The high buildings reaching skyward above the smaller ones on East Third street were shaken to their foundations. The fine large plate glass windows were blown in, and in several skylights were blown out.

The German-American Bank Building, the Pioneer Press Building, ten and twelve story structures, had scarcely a whole pane of glass left above the second or third story on the sides exposed to the storm. These, with the First National Bank Building, on East Fourth street, and several wholesale houses further east, had the appearance of having been bombarded by a battery of guns.

In the path of the wind stood the long freight warehouse of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and a section of this building about 400 feet long was shattered. The large dormitory of the House of the Good Shepherd, a two-story frame building adjacent to the institution, collapsed during the storm, burying fifty children in the ruins. One child was killed and a score of others were hurt, including one of the sisters of the house.

Damage in Minneapolis.

The center of the storm seemed to hit the business district of Minneapolis at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Sixth street. Here the immense front of the Glass Block was blown out and a huge skylight carried off, the rain doing damage to stock that cannot be estimated. All of the stores in this district suffered damage to stock.

The street car service was tied up until noon Sunday, trolley wires being down in all parts of the city as the result of falling trees. Many of the fine residence districts suffered terribly, but the greatest damage was done to Minneapolis' beautiful shade trees.

Telegraphic Breakties.

The Standard Oil Company will begin the construction of an eight-inch pipe line from the Kansas oil fields to Whiting, Ind., at an estimated cost of \$16,000,000.

The executive committee of the National Association of Letter Carriers will recommend a plan to divide the country into two divisions, with a chief of each division.

Japan, China, Germany, France, Belgium, Austria, Italy and Hungary have signed a joint intention to exhibit at the Lewis and Clark fair in Portland, Ore., next year.

Timothy Healy of New York City was elected president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen in the closing session of the organization's convention in Washington. The next meeting will be in Omaha two years hence.

General Horatio C. King of New York, leader in movements of a patriotic nature and a man of manifold accomplishments, has proposed a peace convention of the blue and the gray. He has been president for the past year of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and it was at a recent gathering of this organization that General King suggested the holding of a convention at which veterans both of the Union and Confederate armies might fraternize.

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